The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3865 號五十六百八千三第 日四廿月二唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1870. 五拜禮 二英 廿五月三 港香 [PRICE $24 PER MONTH.

Business Announcements.

TUCK-HENG,
COMPRADOR,
HAS for Sale all kind of best PROVISIONS, at very Moderate Prices.
Shop No. 33, Central Market, Praya.
1m 449 Hongkong, 4th March, 1870.

AHYON
SHIPS' COMPRADORE and STEVEDORE,
has all kinds of
SHIPS' STORES
on hand, and all kinds of COALS, always ready.
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
(Next to Scott Lane).
6m 2469 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).
Funerals carried to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Garden,
Opposite Messrs. Ball, Purdon & Co.
1y 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869

NOTICE.
THE Wharf in front of the premises occupied by the Undersigned, can be had for the convenience of steamers and ships at a moderate charge.
For particulars apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1f 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

SAIL MAKING.
WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in Dudell Street, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVENS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
1f 258 Hongkong, 20th April, 1869

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSEFORD & CO., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REPLENISHED.
1f 2026 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

B. J. DORSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
INSURANCE AGENT,
41 and 42, Merchants' Exchange,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
References—
BRIAN McLANE, Esq., President, Pacific M.S.S. Co., New York.
LOUIS McLANE, Esq., New York.
JOHN EADIE, Esq., President, United States Life Ins. Co., New York.
Messrs. HARRIS & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. CLAYPOOL, LOW & Co., San Francisco.
T. A. HARRIS, Esq., Agent, P. M. S. S. Co., Hongkong.
GEO. E. BOWMAN, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S Co., Shanghai.
1y 1337

NOTICE.
RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IS REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BURRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
1f 384 Hongkong, 16th February, 1870.

THE undersigned has always on hand all kinds of Best COALS for Sale. For particulars, apply to
KWONG-KEE.
No 13, Kwolt Lane.
6m 2216 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Consignee	Destination	Vessel and Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.						
Messrs. P. & O. Co.	Shanghai	**SHANGHAI**				
Messrs. JARDINE, Matheson & Co	For Ports	*In port on 14th March, 1870.*				
Messrs. P. & O. Co.		*The names of the numerous steamer tugs employed but not receiving Sailor-ranges at the Hongkong are not included in this table.*				
Messrs. Lapraik & Co		Annie Mould,	Graham	Brit. bk	397 Master	Passicle
Messrs. Lapraik & Co	East Coast	Canton,	Schlicke	Brit. bk	312 Bourjau, Huboner & Co	
Messrs. R. N. Dennys & Co	For Ports	Chinaman,	McKenzie	Brit. bk	647 Holliday, Wise & Co	
Messrs. Lapraik & Co, Agents	laid up	Dorcas,	Brit.	Brit. s	316 Pahl, Livingston & Co	London
Messrs. P. & O. Co.		Deerhound,	Brit.	Brit. s	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Messrs. P. & O. Co.		Hesperus,	Spring	Brit. s	614 Van Buskon & Co	Newchwang
Messrs. H. Dondorff,	Nagasaki, &c.	H. E. Seymour,	Mayhew	Brit. bk	774 T. Evans & Co	
Messrs. Lapraik & Co, Agents		Helensvallen,	Hanberg	G. G. bk	476 Order	
Messrs. Lapraik & Co, Agents		Irene,		Brit. G. bk	447 Siemsen & Co	
Messengeries Impériales	In Port	Kelvin,	And-jone	Brit. bk	703 Gilman & Co	
Messrs. Livingston & Co	For Ports	Mary Miller,	Taylor	Brit. bk	246 Master	Newchwang
Messrs. Reid & Co	laid up	M. Capel,	Bartlett	Brit. bk	211 Order	Newchwang
Messrs. Heard & Co		Mobile,	Berry	G. bk	310 Bourjau, Huboner & Co	Newchwang
Messrs. Lapraik & Co, Agents		Newcastle,	Robertson	Brit. ch	A. K. Eiby & Co	
Messrs. Reid & Co		Rapid,	Shepland	Brit. bk	304 Oliver, Dow & Co	
Messengeries Impériales		P. of Wales,	Brit.	Brit. s	498 H. Fraser & Co	
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co		Sarnia,	Kissingtn	Span. sch	183 Order	
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Surprise,	Barker	Brit. bk	299 Smith, Archer & Co	New York
Messrs. Melchers & Co		Tarpley,	Dowden	Brit. bk	727 Gilman & Co	
Messrs. Lapraik & Co, Agents	Yokohama	Thames,	Meyer	G. bk	399 Wm. Fields & Co	Hongkong
Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast	Vittoria,	Merriman	Brit. bk	410 Fraser & Co	Nagasaki
Messrs. Lapraik & Co		Zephyrus,	Brit.	Brit. bk	197 Gilman & Co	
AMOY.						
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Adelheid,	Voges	G. Sch	184 Captain	Uncertain
Messrs. Melchers & Co		Ariel,	Tinghey	Amer. sch	150 C. M. S. & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Arnsfeld,	Forstel	Amer. sm	De Coningh, Versteeg & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		A. de Bruyn,	Wilting	Ned. bk	455 Bart, Behn & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Arabic,	Miguel	Span. bk	505 Heard & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Arzac,	Starman	Brit. sh	161 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Augusta,	Abbott	Amer. bk	99 Wahh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Brand,	Jurgensen	G. G. bk	393 Wahh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Charles C. Leary,	Baker	Amer. bk	159 Wetzs & Zeising	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Cary of Yedo,	Miller	Brit. sh	335 Wahh, Hall & Co	Yedo
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Comte de Lion,	Hillis	Brit. sh	499 Wilkin & Robison	New York
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Countess Russell,	Jacobsen	Dan. bk	297 Wm. Fields & Co	Hongkong
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Cymbeline,	Piper	Brit. bk	300 Wahh, Hall & Co	London
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Day Dawn,	Lorenzen	Brit. bk	296 Wahh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Dreas,	Frederick	G. G. bk	198 Order	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Estrick,	Lemonius	Brit. bk	387 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Evelyn Wood,	Jamieson	Brit. bk	351 Order	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Everest,	Chas Bell	Brit. sh	571 Gilman & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Galveston Merlin,	Richardson	Brit. bk	322 E. F. Eiby & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Glipsy,	Simpson	Brit. bk	280 Captain	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Golden Age,	Cobb	P.M.S.S.	1050 C. M. S. & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Ingeburg,	Price	N. H. bk	278 Wahh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Inoe,	Behrens	N. G. sch	202 Wahh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		I And Queen,	Cruttenden	Brit. bk	349 Order	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Jubilee,	Constantine	Brit. sh	500 Order	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Kanagawa,		Amer. sch	C. A. & U. W. Heyl	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Lt. Oliver,		Aiun Brit. bk	421 Kingdon, Edwards & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Little Alice,		Brem. Brit. sch	306 C. Mackintosh & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		M. M. Jones,		Jones Brit. bk	365 Fisher, Boome & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Nahlo,		Punch Brit. bk	363 Wahh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Nymphe,		Castle Brit. sch	215 Tilman & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Persia,		Stenberg S. G. bk	600 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Queen Ella,		Gunston Brit. bk	345 Van der Tak	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Serpentine,		Inverness Amr. sh	350 C. M. S. & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Shirley,		Lade Brit. bk	357 Shaw, Wentzalley & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Sir Colin,		Stewart N. G. ch	340 Foster & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Stirling,		Rosser Brit. sch	311 P. & O. Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		H. W. Wood,		Rhodes Brit. sch	396 Van Reed & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Rathbone,		Way Brit. sch	183 Irvaret & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Roanoke,		Nile Steam L.	570 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Shanghai,		G. Dane Brit. bk	307 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Star of the North,		Rawle Brit. sh	602 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Stag,		Martin Amr. sch	320 Van Dyck & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Sylphide,		Griffith Brit. bk	248 Wilkin & Robison	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Tupone,		Lawson Fren. bk	47 Textor & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Thelma,		Hoyal Prus. sh	160 Messageries Impériales	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Vine Cottage,		Strathearn Brit. bk	456 Kindler & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		Welsh,		Ness N. G. bk	605 Kindler & Co	Uncertain
Messrs. Siemssen & Co		United Service,		Gann Brit. sch	1776 Findlay, Richardson & Co	*For Charter*

SHIPPING IN MANILA HARBOUR.

Vessel and Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Algeria, Isle,	Brit. bk	Order		
Aragon,	Span. bk	Order		
Canadian,	Span. sch	826 P. Reyes		
Caterpillar,	Span. sch	Order		
Delia,	Span. bk	245 L. Labella		
Ellen Victoria,	Span. bk	690 Smith, Bell & Co		
Elise,	Span. bk	646 F. Reyes		
Electric,	Brit. bk	Order		
Encarnacion,	Span. bk	1347 R. y Cuesta		
Estrella,	Span. bk	2210 Gutierrez & Co		
Ester,	Span. sch	Order		
Hija de Maria,	Span. sch	1347 R. y Cuesta		
Intrepid Mariner,	Fren. sch	1850 Order		
Ignacia,	Span. bk	Order		
Invencible,	Span. bk	1722 Smith, Bell & Co		
Jacoba,	Span. bk	2252 J. de Ribera		
Jeanie,	Brit. bk	Order		
Josephine Amedee,	Fren. bk	Order		
Julieta,	Span. bk	344 Smith, Bell & Co		
Klondyke,	Brit. sh	Order		
Lady de la Victoria,	Span. sch	Order		
M. Encarnacion,	Span. bk	1500 F. Reyes		
Manila,	Span. sch	Order		
Mary,	Brit. bk	Order		
Mary,	Span. bk	435 M. Ang-Tuason		
Mirave,	Fren. bk	Order		
Pacsisa,	Ned. bk	Order		
Rubino,	Span. bk	1674 Morello		
Rosario,	Span. bk	Order		
Sarah,	Brit. bk	Order		
Tamaca,	Span. bk	2700 L. Vara & Co		
Trafalgar,	Brit. sh	1130 E. Hobbell & Co		
Vencedor,	Span. bk	Order		
Winchester,	Brit. sh	Order		

Printed & Published for the proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Arrivals.

Mch 24, HENRI IV., French sh., 756, Monillot, Bangkok 6th February, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Mch. 24, DAYLIGHT, Siam. bk., 350, Rademaker, Bangkok 14th February, General.—CHUNSEE.

Mch. 24, MUTLER, Amer. sh., 926, Ballard, Boston 25th October, Ice.—TURNER & Co.

Mch. 24, TONBRIDGE, Brit. sh., 854, Pizzey, London 28th October, General.—HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Mch. 24, UNITED SERVICE, Brit. str., 777, Guinn, Yokohama 5th March, General.—ROMERO Co. LIMITED.

Mch. 24, SCHULER DELITSCH, North German 3-m. sch., 330, Prehn, Bangkok 19th Feb., Teak Timber.—ORDER.

Mch. 24, SUWONADA, Amer. str., 1,200, Clark, Shanghai 19th March, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Mch. 25, ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF, Brit. bk., 316, Grant, Bangkok 11th February, 7,500 piculs Rice.—WM. POSTAN & Co.

Mch. 25, LOLA, Spanish bk., 290, Urriz, Manila 13th March, 6,500 piculs Rice.—CAPTAIN.

Departures.

Mch. 24, FUSHIYAMA, str., for Saigon.
Mch. 24, YESO, str., for East Coast.
Mch. 24, YOUNG GREEK, for Wharapos.
Mch. 24, WM. WILSON, for San Francisco.
Mch. 24, JACOB ROTHENBURG, for Hoilo.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 24TH

Gazelle, for Chefoo.

Passengers.

Per *United Service*, str., from East Coast.—Capt. Sullivan.

Per *Suwonada*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Anton, Jameson, Forbes, and Grey, and 558 Chinese.

Per *Schuler Delitsch*, from Bangkok.—6 Chinese.

Per *Henri IV.*, from Bangkok.—3 Chinese.

Per *Lola*, from Manila,—1 European.

Reports.

The North German 3-m. schooner *Schuler Delitsche* reports fine weather with winds at south breeze throughout the passage.

The Spanish barque *Lola* reports fine weather across until nearing the continent, when heavy fogs prevailed.

The British barque *Admiral Tegetoff* reports strong monsoon during the first part, which moderated during the latter.

The British steamer *United Service* reports during the first part of the voyage strong N.W. winds, and light Northerly winds during the latter; bay-to off the Nine Pins from noon of the 23rd to noon of the 24th instant.

The American steamer *Suwonada*, reports having left Shanghai March 19th, and anchored at the middle ground until 4 a.m. of the 20th, arrived in Amoy on the 22nd at 8 a.m.; sailed again at 4 p.m. on the 23rd. The steamers *Kwangtung* and *Norna* were to leave Amoy for Foochow, and the *Ava* for Shanghai on the 23rd. March 21st, passed the Vosas off Turnabout.

The American ship *Mattlet* reports leaving Boston with strong winds from the Westward; lost the N.E. trades in lat. 5 N.; crossed the Equator in long 30 W. on the 2nd Dec.; sighted Trinidad on the 12th, passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 4th in lat. 40 S.; passed the meridian of St. Paul's on the 18th Jan., entered Ombay 12th Feb., left Gilolo on the 21st; from that date experienced very light airs and baffling winds with long calms; in the Java weather; between the Gilolo and Paleu, passed a vast quantity of enormous trunks of trees, one of which, when first seen, was supposed to be a wreck; passed Bankeest on the 20th inst. 149 days out.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Sundry Articles.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

SEATHOLDERS intending to resign their Sittings, and persons requiring Sittings, are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the 31st instant.
W. T. MITCHELL,
Trustee and Treasurer to the body of Trustees.
44 5-2 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1870.

THE CHINA-SEA, SAIGON, & STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Allotment of Shares in the above Company will take place on the 25th instant, and no application for Shares will be received after 10 A.M of that day.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
154 495 Hongkong, 11th March, 1870.

DENTISTRY

VARNUM D. GOLLINS, D.D.S., Office, 59, Wyndham Street. Patients visited at their residences when desired. Operative and Mechanical work at moderate rates.
1f 231 Hongkong, 1st February, 1870.

EASTLACK & WINN,

DR. WINN will leave Hongkong for Japan on or about the 1st of April next, to be absent 5 or 6 months, and therefore requests all persons desirous of consulting him Professionally, to do so at their earliest convenience.
1f 205 Hongkong, 1st February, 1870.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE received, ex *Achilles*, a large assortment of Fancy Printed MUSLINS, French CAMBRICS, White and Printed PIQUES, Black and Grosgrain SILKS, Fancy Cotton and Silk TRIMMINGS.
Also, ex *Mail*, February 26th,—
A case of MILLINERY, consisting of Trimmed HATS, &c., of the newest styles, and at inexpensive prices.
The whole of their previous Stock of HATS and BONNETS to be cleared at greatly reduced prices; also, a quantity of Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.
1f 425 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1870.

WANTED.

A MAN practically acquainted with Mining, competent to Assay ores.
Address E. C., at the Office of this paper, with full information, stating qualifications, nature of experience and where acquired, and remuneration expected.
1f 441 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1870.

NEITHER the Captain, Owner nor Agents of the British ship *Tallebig*, will be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the Crew of the said vessel during her stay in port.
BIELEY & Co.,
Agents.
1f 492 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the British ship *Veritas*, will be responsible for debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the said vessel during her stay in these waters.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents for *Veritas*.
1f 509 Hongkong, 14th March, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—
Chairman—H. B. LEMAIRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. J. D. TAYLOR.
R. R. Belilios, Esq. — Julius Mrahe, Esq.
W. F. Forbes, Esq. — Thomas Pike, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. — Honble. R. Rowett.
George J. Holland, Esq. — *A. D. Sassoon, Esq.*
A. Lozada, Esq.

Managers—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 6 months' 2 per cent. per annum
" 12 " 3 " "
" 5 " 4 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.
1f 10621

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.
Gazette, for Chefoo.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 20TH SEPT., 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£928,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....464,000.
RESERVE FUND.....61,000.

Head Office—
80, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C.
Branches at—
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.
Agents at Madras—
Messrs. DINNY & Co.
Board of Directors—
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, late Member of Council, Madras Government, and President of the Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. R. FRERE, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, and Member of Council, Bombay Government.
R. D. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller-General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINDSOR, Esq., late of Calcutta.
R. O. SAWERS, Esq., Chief Manager.

London Bankers—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Agents in Scotland—
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, AND
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

Agents in Ireland—
THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

A Branch of the Bank is this day opened at Hongkong, for general banking business.
By Order of the Directors.
O. S. SHERWOOD,
Manager.

Temporary Offices:
No. 16, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
1f 371 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, or $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $8 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
1f 225 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000. IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. E. BURET, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DELBANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office—
HONGKONG.
Secretaries—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandize Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.
Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
1f 399 Hongkong, 28th February, 1870.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be Closed from the 19th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
154 507 Hongkong, 14th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France pour Hongkong ont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
Pour Le Conseil de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FORREST.
1f 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Directors—
The Honble. H. B. Gibb, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. Taylor, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. Sycrocus, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. Mac G. Heaton, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Edwd. Astrick, Esq., of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary—
N. J. Ede, Esq.

Bankers—
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Agents—
Seelow, Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Antwerp, " Puttan & Co.
Foochow, " Olyphant & Co.
Shanghai, " Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Hankow, " Do.
Yokohama, " Smith, Archer & Co.
Tientsin, John Hanna, Esq.

THE Company having been Registered and the Letters of Allotment for Shares appropriated to Hongkong, Canton, and Macao having been issued this day, the Company will Commence Business on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, and will be prepared to Accept Risks at the current rates of premium.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
1f 398 Hongkong, 24th February, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. A.D. 1720.

ABSTRACT

OF THE GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, AND PARTICULARS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, On the 31st December, 1869.

Offices:
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C., & No. 7, PALL MALL, S.W.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE was incorporated by Royal Charters in the year 1720 and 1721, for effecting MARINE, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCES. By the terms of the Charters and a subsequent Act of Parliament, the total Capital of the Corporation and all its assets collectively are applicable to discharge all Claims without distinction.

The following is an abstract of the General Balance Sheet of the Corporation on 31st December, 1869:—

Shareholders' Capital £666,550, of which is paid up.....	£	s.	d.
	443,375	0	0
General Reserve Fund.....	265,336	3	6
Balance of Profits and Loss.....	105,474	3	5
Marine and Fire Insurance Funds, consisting of Premiums in hand in excess of settlements.....	313,008	0	0
Life Assurance Funds, consisting of Premiums in hand with accumulated Interest in excess of settlements.....	1,331,150	1	5
Life Claims admitted and in course of payment.....	£2,463,533	17	4
	32,699	0	10
Annuities unpaid, and sundry other standing Accounts.....	6,307	16	0
		39,006	16	10
		£2,502,540	14	2

British Government Securities	£	s.	d.
	691,263	13	2
Mortgages.....	1,214,616	14	4
Indian Debentures, and Railway and other British Debentures.....	445,376	0	0
Sundry other Investments.....	21,342	3	5
Cash at Bankers and on Deposit, and Bills receivable.....	93,405	16	1
	£2,471,903	7	0
Premiums and Interest due and in course of collection.....	30,636	7	2
	£2,502,540	14	2

By the above abstract, it will be seen that the Corporation has Funds in hand amounting to £2,463,353 17s. 4d. to meet all its unascertained Liabilities.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Life Assurance Funds result from the accumulation at compound interest of the Life Premiums, after payment of the Claims and other outgoings of this Department.
The Life Bonuses is carried on in three distinct Series, which are worked independently, and the following are the results of the last valuation thereof.—

Date of Valuation.	Series.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Life Assurance Funds at date of Valuation.	Reversionary Bonuses.	Surplus.
31st Dec., 1867.....	Old.....	1,791,670	42,031	1,403,997	341,710	46,279
		54,407 Annuities				
1st Nov. as to 1st Bank, 1863	1863.....	1,359,188	40,336	474,684	374,170	100,456
31st Dec., 1868.....	1868.....	1,599,808	61,687	380,127	276,993	164,223
		66,422 Annuities				

These valuations are made on the following principles, viz.:—The 1st Series by the 17 Offices' experience Mortality, at Four per Cent. Interest; the two other Series, by the Government Annuitants' Mortality, at Three per Cent. Interest. In all cases the Net Premiums only have been taken into account.
On 31st December, 1868, there were in force Life Policies for..... £4,804,489

Annual Premiums in 1868 £159,085
Interest in 1868 54,630

Total Income of this Department..... £213,643

Further information may be obtained at the Head Office of the Corporation—7, ROYAL EXCHANGE.
1f 282

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to return his sincere thanks for past favors bestowed, and respectfully informs his patrons that he has secured the Services of Mr. J. W. ELIOTT, late of Manilla, in addition to Mr. J. R. STATLA and myself; tenders their Services to Gentlemen's desirous of any Tonsorial operations, performed with greater dispatch than heretofore.
HONGKONG HOTEL HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
W. P. MOORE.
1m 456 Hongkong, 7th March, 1870.

HONGKONG RACE FUND, 1870.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions to
E. A. ARTHUR,
Hon. Treasurer.
1f 375 Hongkong, 24th February, 1870.

WANTED.

SEVEN European or ten Chinese Physicians, to accompany Chinese passengers to California and Australia. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1f 433 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their sales room, *Queen's Road*, on

THIS DAY,
the 25th instant, at Noon,—
An Invoice of Coward's Oilman's STORES, comprising MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, PICKLES, KETCHUP and Assorted SAUCES, French OLIVES, CAPERS, Lemon SYRUP, Tart FRUIT, JAMS, Candied PEEL, CURRANTS, FIGS, Sultana and Muscatel RAISINS, ALMONDS, ARROWROOT, MACCARONI, OATMEAL, SLOATERS, &c.
500 MUSKETS, 5 Cases CARTRIDGES, 12 Cases Assorted CHUTNEYS, 100 dozen Choice Flavouring EXTRACTS, 3 dcs. Cigar CASES, 50 Boxes CANDLES, 25 Cases Brannesay's BRANDY, 25 Cases Swaine & Booth's OLD TOM.
An Invoice of Choice WINES, comprising PORT SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, VERMOUTH, &c. Also 2 Cases BITTERS.
100 Pieces Fine WHITE LINEN, HOLLAND, TICKING, FLANNEL, EAU DE COLOGNE.
An Invoice of Old YELLOW METAL.
7 Pkgs. Vegetable SEEDS.....
7 " Flower do.
And, the usual MISCELLANEOUS ASSORTMENT.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. The Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
599 Hongkong, 24th March, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND STORE FIXTURES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. S. W. BAKER & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 26th day of March, 1870, at noon,
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and STORE FIXTURES, at their residence, *Queen's Road*, comprising:—
CHAIRS, TABLES, COUCHES, SIDEBOARD, LAMPS, IRON BEDSTEADS, Child's COT, Marble Top WASHSTAND, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, Fire GLASS, Dining TABLE, GLASSWARE, Plated WARE, Dinner SET, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Also,
STORE FIXTURES, Show CASES, COUNTERS, TABLES, STANDS, a Chubb's SAFE, Copying PRESS, Pine GLASSES, &c.
The Store Fixtures will be sold at 12 o'clock, and the Household Furniture immediately afterwards.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on the morning of the day of Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
515 Hongkong, 15th March, 1870.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow at the Corner of *Wellington Street* and *Graham Street*, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT,
the 30th March, at 2 P.M.—
The whole of the Elegant English-made FURNITURE, comprising Walnut, Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble Centre and Side TABLES, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, Musical BOX, PICTURES, Crystal GASALIER, CARPETS, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, Choral GLASSES, Office DESKS, SCALES, Iron SAFES, &c. &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
576 Hongkong, 23th March, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. GILMAN & Co., to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale), on

TUESDAY,
the 5th of APRIL, 1870, at 3 P.M.,
At Messrs. GILMAN & Co.'s Office,—
(Under power contained in the Mortgage Deed).
All those valuable Premises situate in Hongkong, abutting on *Queen's Road* on the one side and on the *Praya* on the North, formerly occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., and now in the occupation of Messrs. H. SCHELLHAS & Co. The Premises are built on Inland Lot No. 151, and are held under Lease from the Crown for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £30 per annum. The Premises are spacious and airy, and the ground comprises an area of 14,400 square feet.
The Dwelling House, contains 4 Rooms and Compradore's and Shroffs' Rooms on the Ground Floor; 4 Rooms on the 1st Floor; and 4 Rooms

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $500,000, IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

Of which $119,000 is already Subscribed.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ARTHUR, Esq., *(Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.)*

JULIUS MEYER, Esq., *(Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)*

GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq., *(Messrs. John Hard & Co.)*

BANKERS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. JOHN HURD & Co.

PROPOSED AGENTS:

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Harrison, Smith & Co.

SWATOW.—Messrs. Dircks & Co.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. John Forster & Co.

SAIGON.—Messrs. Bohr & Co.

AMOY.—Messrs. H. B. Brown & Co.

NINGPO.—A. T. Tyrce, Esq.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Trautmann & Co.

TWENTY-FIVE dollars per Share will be payable on the day of allotment, and twenty-five dollars per share six months after that date, the remaining capital to be called up in small sums at such intervals as the Directors may deem expedient, but no further call shall be made until nine months after the payment of the second call.

The Company will be registered under "The Companies Ordinance, 1865" with Limited Liability, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association are in course of preparation. The Articles of Association will be ready for inspection, and copies procurable, at the Office of the General Agents, on and after the 15th instant.

The Board will consist of not less than three, nor more than five Directors, one of whom shall retire annually, being, however, eligible for re-election.

The Funds of the Company will be invested in such manner as may be determined on by the Directors.

So soon as a sufficient portion of the profits of the Company shall have been set aside to form a moderate Reserve Fund, the Directors have the discretionary power of returning to the Shareholders a bonus on the amount of Freight and Passage Money contributed by them, and the balance of profit will be annually divided between the Shareholders generally.

Until new Steamers are obtained from Europe, the Company will probably charter one or two vessels.

The object of the Company is steam navigation between the Straits and China, and on the Coast of China generally, but chiefly to run Steamers between

FOOCHOW, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, YANGTSZE PORTS, CHEFOO, TIENSIN, AND NEWCHWANG.

A number of the most influential Chinese and other merchants and traders in the Straits have already subscribed for Shares in the Company, and the Directors have little doubt that they will be able to secure and retain the bulk of the freight and passage traffic between the Straits and Amoy, the terminus of the Company's Main line.

Messrs. John Hurd & Co. will act as General Agents for the first five years of the Company's operations.

Applications for the remaining $300,000 of Capital will be received at the Office of the General Agents until the 31st day of March, 1870.

Applications for Shares must be in the form annexed, and be forwarded under cover to the General Agents, from whom forms of application can be obtained.

An application for Shares, followed by an allotment, will constitute the applicant a Shareholder in the Company, under the terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Hongkong, February 3rd, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of

THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot to me Shares of $100 each in the above Company; and I agree to accept that or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls thereon; and I authorize you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares allotted.

Date Signatures .....

Name in full .....

Address in full .....

Date .....

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THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS-SHANGHAI STOCK. IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.

Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000. or Tls. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:

F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Oliver, Dow & Co.

W. J. JACKSON, Esq., Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.

T. PRORET, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.

J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.

Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & CO.

Counsel to the Company.

N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister-at Law.*

London:

COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON DIRECTORS.

Agents, Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & CO.

Agents in

In Hongkong ..... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.

" Hankow ..... F. MAJOR, Esq.

" Foochow ..... Messrs. JOHN FOSTER & Co.

" Yokohama ..... ARNHOLD, CORNER & Co.

" Singapore ..... HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year, as follows:—30 per cent will be retained as 8-tenths to all *Contributors of business, rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows:—30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows:—30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

For Forms of Application for Shares, and Copies of the Deed of Settlement, apply to the undersigned.

TRAUTMANN & Co.,

Secretaries, pro tem.

2251 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

61 1221 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Adv]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press*, *Chinese Issue of Daily Press*, *Overland Trade Report*, *Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.

Intimations.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Post Directories only, at $2.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.

" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.

" BERGE & Co., Foochow.

" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

" do.

" KELLY & Co.,

" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.

Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Thursday morn by at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.57.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 25TH, 1870.

HONGKONG seems likely to be favoured by degrees with a new and valuable edition of "Hansel on Crimes," to judge from a decision given by the Junior Magistrate yesterday, with reference to a case where the Proprietor of the Oriental Billiard Saloon bored the ears of a marker and three coolies for lighting, and allowing to continue lighted, a fire, which endangered the property. The servants had been repeatedly told not to do so; but, notwithstanding this, with the selfish obstinacy that the Chinese always display in such matters, the fire had been again lighted, and the defendant pleaded the provocation so occasioned as an excuse for having administered a little wholesome correction. The Magistrate was sensible of the force of the defence, and dismissed the Summons so far as the individual man who had ordered the fire to be lighted was concerned; but the effort to arrive at a sound conclusion so far, appears to have been too much for him; and with respect to the other men concerned, he fined defendant $2 for each case. Now, it might surely be reasonably concluded that their wilfully allowing the fire to continue lighted, and taking no steps either to have it put out, or inform their master of its being there, was as great a provocation as the offence of the man who actually caused the fire to be lighted. According to the view taken, all that a Chinaman discovered in an act of disobedience has to do, is to say that another man told him to do it. It is to be regretted that the defendant took the matter into his own hand; but, certainly, if he had not done so, it is difficult to see that the whole of the Chinamen who knowingly allowed a dangerous fire to continue lighted, ought not to have been severely punished; and if the provocation was defence in the one case, it was surely equally so in the others.

As has been frequently urged upon the attention of the authorities, the point at which the police service is chiefly at fault, is the absence of anything deserving the name of a detective service. A police, without detectives, is about as serviceable an institution as an inspector without eyes. It is simply and utterly in the dark as to what is going on; and those who know anything of the Chinese, will easily comprehend that, where those are no competent Europeans to check them, their services as detectives or informers are far worse than useless. The last thing that a Chinaman engaged as a runner, detective, or informer, thinks of, is simply and conscientiously performing his duty to his employers. His first instinct is to task between both sides; and, unless narrowly looked after, he infallibly ends in becoming the aider and abetter of the criminals instead of the police. Besides this, the absence of a properly organised detective service makes the Government dependent upon sources of information which must necessarily be not of a sufficiently reliable nature, and leave the door open for amateur police or protectionist organisations, such as are directly designed to thwart the action of the police, under whatever plausible aspects they may appear. It may be considered a somewhat lamentable evidence of weakness, that in the case such as the HELWORTHY murder, and the Scrivenar attack, the Government should find it necessary to have recourse to private informers, and, after all fail in discovering the criminals. In plain fact, it is no exaggeration to say that the Government in reality do not know what is going on; and that being once discovered to be the case, it is certain that the information which the Chinese will give will be such as tends to screen offenders in place of bringing them to justice; and it is equally certain that all the efforts of the police must be thoroughly useless while they continue dependent upon intelligence, which a very little reflection must show to be more than doubtful.

AN able article recently appeared in one of our Japan contemporaries, upon a matter which has long been a stock subject for disquisition; but which, it seems, all the discussion in the world will fail in putting upon a proper basis. It is the peculiar role which exists in China and Japan upon the subject of calls and callers. By virtue of some ancient custom, that has been in existence for a time beyond which the memory of man extendeth not, it is considered correct for people to call upon ladies entirely of their own motion. To anyone influenced by home ideas, the first conclusion that naturally arises to on the subject is, that this provision is certainly of a very liberal nature. The new arrival in Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, or any other port in these parts has, so to say, all the world before him. He can at once get into his chair and proceed to inflict himself upon any or all of the lady residents without further ceremony. He need not, for a single moment, stop to consider whether it is within the bounds of possibility that he is not particularly wanted, or whether, at the best, his advent will be a pure matter of indifference to those whom he favours. He may present himself in the full consciousness that he is but availing himself of a privilege that is the birth right, or rather the arrival right, of all in this part of the world, that if his call is looked upon as a bore, it will be considerately excused in being among the things "inevitable," and that the utmost danger he incurs is that of having no notice taken of his intrusion. Happy the individual who is not held back by over modesty from making the plunge. Hogeon the whole sound; is ignored by one half the people he calls upon; but he has the satisfaction of finding his attentions reciprocated by the remaining half; and if he is a sensible man, will of course make a debit and credit account of the courtesies verses the snubs, and may perhaps think himself fortunate if he find them pretty evenly balanced.

It must be owned that, upon the whole, an amount of friendliness is shown in China that is perhaps unequalled in any other part of the world; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the calls which are made, under named, are treated in a manner such as is not likely to be gratifying to people who, to use a popular phrase, are not blessed with somewhat thick skins. There is no doubt nothing so objectionable, whether it appear in a religious or a social form, as the "pride which apes humility." Over modesty is the surest evidence of conceit, as it proves that a man considers that Society at large attaches a vast amount more importance to his acts than they can possibly be deemed to deserve. But, if the matter is looked upon in a fair and reasonable light, that surely cannot be considered a false modesty which prevents a man from calling at a lady's house, unless he is quite certain, at the very least, that his call will not be unwelcome; and anyone who goes about with his eyes and ears open in Hongkong, must very soon become convinced that it is nothing but this very commendable feeling that prevents a large number from so doing. Nobody of delicate feelings will run the risk of a single snub, in return for any amount of social consideration. He would rather snap his fingers at the one than run the slightest risk of the other. Hence it results from the present system that pushing and self-sufficient men, who have no intention of foregoing the slightest social opportunity which accident may throw in their way, have the advantage over those, who being of more retiring dispositions, do not care to thrust themselves forward where they may not be wanted. Conceit rushes in where Modesty fears to tread. The next result of the peculiar system in force is, that the fair sex, in these parts can scarcely call their lives their own. It is clearly unreasonable to expect that a lady is to be at all times ready, and not only ready, but delighted, to receive the whole community. But such is the *ruleatio ad absurdum* of which the rule in force is susceptible. It is not very much to be wondered at that it is found convenient to ignore a portion of the callers. It would in fact be impossible to do otherwise, unless some contrivance were discovered for making more than twenty-four hours in a day; and this consideration alone shows in the world will fail in putting upon a proper basis. It is the peculiar role which exists in China and Japan upon the subject of calls and calling. By virtue of some ancient custom, that has been in existence for a time beyond which the memory of man extendeth not, it is considered correct for people to call upon ladies entirely of their own motion. To anyone influenced by home ideas, the first conclusion that naturally arises to on the subject is, that this provision is certainly of a very liberal nature. The new arrival in Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, or any other port in these parts has, so to say, all the world before him. He can at once get into his chair and proceed to inflict himself upon any or all of the lady residents without further ceremony. He need not, for a single moment, stop to consider whether it is within the bounds of possibility that he is not particularly wanted, or whether, at the best, his advent will be a pure matter of indifference to those whom he favours. He may present himself in the full consciousness that he is but availing himself of a privilege that is the birth right, or rather the arrival right, of all in this part of the world, that if his call is looked upon as a bore, it will be considerately excused in being among the things "inevitable," and that the utmost danger he incurs is that of having no notice taken of his intrusion. Happy the individual who is not held back by over modesty from making the plunge. Hogeon the whole sound; is ignored by one half the people he calls upon; but he has the satisfaction of finding his attentions reciprocated by the remaining half; and if he is a sensible man, will of course make a debit and credit account of the courtesies verses the snubs, and may perhaps think himself fortunate if he find them pretty evenly balanced.

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POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.
March 24th.

A FAIR OF GOOD BIRDS.

Wong-achow, of Tcong-koon, a coolie, was sent to gaol for one month with hard labour, as a rogue and a vagabond, and Tang-a-fong, of Shamen, a fishmonger, was fined $1, or three days' imprisonment, after the following evidence had been given against them. C.P.C. No. 40 stated that on the Praya West he saw a number of people collected, and two defendants were fighting. They had sticks, and the second defendant had said that the first defendant had shouted him out of a dollar.

Inspector Gedeck stated that he knew the defendants as a street-gambler, who had been in gaol before. The second defendant had confessed to him that they had been gambling, and that the first had cheated him out of a dollar. He had just heard them say in the dock that one of them was to be a fishmonger.

First defendant was ordered in August last to find security for one month, having been then convicted of attempting to pick a pocket.

First defendant stated that he had been employed by the second defendant to carry fish, and he was to receive 50 cash, but he had only received 30 cash, and so he was very angry. Second defendant stated that he had employed him, and wanted to pay him a few cash less than he should have done.

Case dismissed.

LEE-A-SEE, a Kessed boatman, No. 1,463, summoned Captain Morris, of H.M. 75th Regiment, for having unlawfully refused to pay him the hire of his boat on the 23rd March. According to complainant's statement, defendant had engaged his boat from the Government Wharf at about 7.30 p.m. to go off to H.M.S. Ocean, where he had waited for his employer until 11 o'clock, and then brought him on shore. Captain Morris stated that complainant had not waited for him, but that at 11 p.m. when he had called him, complainant was absent, and he was in consequence obliged to employ another boat. On the 28th instant complainant had called at his quarters, and asked for payment, and witness had offered him $1 on account, taking his card on board. Complainant had followed him about the town, using very abusive language, and calling him a "thief." This portion of defendant's evidence was strongly corroborated by his servants, two China boys. The case was dismissed as against Captain Morris, and complainant was fined $6 for giving wilful false testimony, and using insulting language as a boatman, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF SAPANWOOD.

Mr. Charles John Bergen, master of the British Steamer *Southern Belle*, deposed that he saw a quantity of Sapanwood passed out of the Shipping Intelligence *Agent*, about noon on the 23rd instant, into the boat of Ah-Sam, and that he (Bergen) followed and took charge of prisoner, and handed him over to the police; there were two pieces of Sapanwood in the boat. Defendant, who claimed to have picked the wood out of the water, was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

THE THREE AGAIN.

To-A-YEAR, of Namhoi, a coolie, aged 26, was sentenced to be whipped with a rattan at Wong-nei-chong, to receive 25 strokes, and to be placarded with a statement of his offence, having been convicted on the evidence of P.C. 330, of cutting and wounding young trees with a knife, growing near the Seamen's Hospital.

BURNING WITH WRATH.

Mr. J. B. Holland, proprietor of the Oriental Hotel and Bowling Alleys, in Wellington-street, was summoned by Chan-mui, one of his billiard marker, and three of the house coolies for having unlawfully beaten and assaulted them. According to the evidence elicited from these servants, and the statement of Mr. Holland, the defendant, the billiard marker had made and lighted a fire in an improper place, whereby the greatest risk of burning down the premises was incurred. The coolies insisted that they had not been warned that a fire was never on any pretence to be permitted to be made in the places mentioned, while defendant asserted that he had spoken no other on the subject of lighting fires. That was small plead ignorance. Defendant stated that he had lozed the ears of each of the complainants, under the strong provocation of finding his whole property endangered. He had not struck them hard drawn to the fire, he considered a wanton disobedience, as each and every one had been cautioned as to lighting a fire in the place. The second complainant, who had ordered the fire in question to be lighted, but defendant fined in each of the other three cases $2, or 66.in all.

Drunks, cases of "no pass," loitering without a license, and street brawling by coolies, concluded the morning catalogue.

SUPREME COURT.

NISI PRIUS.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE, AND A COMMON JURY.

Chesung see and another v. Achoon and others.

Mr. Whyte, instructed by Mr. Sharp, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Haviland for the defendants.

This was a case in which the plaintiffs, Cheung-see and the assignee of his partner's estate, sued on two building-contracts for the sum of $3,662.95. The contract was for certain alterations with the dock at Whampoa, and was for a sum of $13,265.75, but payment had been received of $11,483.20, so that on this contract the plaintiffs sued for $1,912.40. The second was for $4,288.56, and $2,485 had been paid, leaving a balance of $1,750.50 on the second contract. The first contract was entered in duplicate, one being given to the plaintiff and the partner, the other to the defendant, Tsoh-wing-yun. The work was finished, but as there was more to be done, the first plaintiff wished to have the extra work inserted in the contract. This Wing-yun objected to, saying that a new contract must be made out according to foreign custom. The new contract was made and signed, and the old one was given up to the defendant, Tsoh-wing-yun. Mr. Whyte said he had given notice to the other side to produce it, but they had produced only the part of the old contract originally given to the defendant, and signed by the first plaintiff and his partner. The case was in progress, and a witness in course of examination, when a remark from Mr. Hayllar regarding the whole question of whether the contract was made, was submitted for extra work, but it covered and included the work done under the old one, and now the plaintiffs wished to have the extra work in addition to the full payment which they had received under the new.

His Lordship suggested that he and the learned gentlemen should retire to discuss the question, and on their return it was announced by Mr. Whyte that they had agreed to refer the matter to arbitration.

His Lordship congratulated the jury on their escape from a week's work, and a juror was withdrawn by the plaintiffs.

The jury consisted of Messrs: S. Fischer, D. S. Marques, O. Anstruther, A. P. Chambers, F. L. Pinto, W. Wilson, and H. Simonin.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.

Two instances are recorded in the Australian papers of the successful treatment of snake bites by the injection of ammonia as recommended by Professor Halford. In the first case, which occurred at M'Cellum's Creek, an arm and a leg, inflamed before the application of the remedy, but by perseverance and attention the patient was restored to consciousness in about fourteen hours, and in thirty-six his recovery was complete. The second case was that of a woman at Terraville, who was not treated until thirteen or fourteen hours after the bite had been given. All ordinary means of cure had failed, and the woman appeared to be sinking—her pulse was very weak, the surface of her body was cold and clammy, and she was kept awake with great difficulty. A vein in her right arm was then opened, and seven drops of strong liquid ammonia, diluted in a drachm and a half of lukewarm water, were injected by means of a small glass syringe, and were soon beautifully controlled. Still the symptoms gradually increased, and the breathing became so low and quick as to be scarcely perceptible. Ammonia was therefore again injected, and in about twenty minutes symptoms of recovery began to appear. After a while the general state of the circulation became more active, the unfavourable symptoms disappeared, and in four hours it was considered safe to let the patient go to sleep. When she awoke she had quite recovered. It might be worth while to try the effect of this remedy in cases of hydrophobia.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HOW NEGROES MANAGE ALLIGATORS.

(Ellis, Jan. 1.)

"Alligators chaw a feller all up," said a little darkey we engaged to carry our baggage from the boat landing at the boat, to the miserable shanty called by its proprietor a hotel. "Yes, Sam, but it's a sleepy time now for alligators, isn't it?" "Lor bress you, massa, you must have cum from de Nort, sure, to tink de alligator sleeps. Da you see dat ar great whirlum pool, whar de riber is swinging dem trees and logs, and sich, around and around? Well, de Federal negers used to go in dar to wash um, and de black alligators first boosted dem rite under water without winkin at 'em. But dose negers didn't know how to manage um." "How do you manage one, Sam?" asked we. "Why, I do just as de cullud folks do wan on old Wetherby's plantashun. Tie catch him by de tip of his tail, and stick under him shell no mo'n dat. Den he can't make him shell open, and de old feller gets mighty mad deeply, but he can't bite de feller what is ferrin' him. An' he has to git in what direction the steerer says. White folks come down here from up Nort, and de alligators jist eat 'em widout stoppin'. Bein passum on outher, he jist takes de alligators by de tail and tells um, Mr. Alligator, dis nigger wants to cross de riber, lemme yer tail, and away goes my passum on outher to de plantashun. If the alligator 'spressed his 'pinion, I spec he'd say, de person ob outher was takin' liberties wid a tail de Lord made 'spressly for de alligator. But de alligators were made afore steamboats nohow."

LOOSE DRESSES.

The following is clipped from *Lives of Life*: "Very few ladies know how to appreciate an easy healthful dress. They think their dresses are loose, when a man or boy put into one of their outfits would gasp for breath, and feel incapable of putting forth any effort except to break the bands. Ladies are so accustomed to the tight fits of dressmakers that they 'fall all to pieces' when relieved of them. They associate 'close dress with the bed or lounge. To be up, they must be stayed up, and to recommend a comfortable dress to them is not to take into consciousness want of theirs. It is a great pity none the less. If they could once know what a luxury it is to breathe deep and full at each respiration, to feel the refreshment which the system takes on by having the blood enlivened and sent bounding through the arteries and veins, to have the aids to digestion which each process gives, to have their own strong, elastic muscles keep every organ in place and themselves erect; if they could for a good while know this blessed luxury, and then be sent back into the old, stiff, straight-jackets, they would fume, and fret, and rave in very desperation if they could not get rid of them. As it is, they prefer to languish and suffer dreadfully, and die young, and leave all of their friends, and their husbands, and their little children, and I do not see any other way but to let them be sick and die till they are satisfied. If only the stamer was the sufferer it would not be bad, for while to make a great ado about it, but the blighting of future innocent lives which must follow, renders the false habits of our women in the highest degree criminal."

CORPORATION GLUTTONY.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 2nd.)

We are in England so accustomed to the gluttony of corporations and other public bodies, that we should be afraid something was going wrong with them if when opportunity offered they acted otherwise than as swine. In Scotland they have apparently yet to learn that corporate bodies require sustenance in proportion to the importance they attach to their own position, and a most painful scene took place the other day, at a meeting of the Stirling Town Council, owing to Councillor Thomson accusing twelve of his colleagues of having drunk four bottles of whisky, several bottles of wine, and an unmeasured quantity of ale between the services, on the occasion of the Provost and councillors officially attending church. Bailie Miller denied the soft impeachment. Bailie Eadon admitted it, wisely observing that he would not, like Bailie Millar, aver that he had not tasted, for no one would believe him if he did. Vain attempts were made to close the mouth of Councillor Thomson, and the councillabit rose, gathered their robes around them, and with one accord fled from the room, leaving the gentlemen speaking, and, for aught we know, he may be speaking still. Certainly, when we consider the solemnity of the occasion, the amount of liquor consumed by the councillors was not more than would have been consumed by our own local "authorities" under similar circumstances; but from staid and sober people like the Scotch the refreshment taken appears somewhat large, more especially when we reflect that it was taken between two services, and the taste of the councillors at thisecond service could hardly have been such as would be favourable to attention. Still, Calchuia must not be too severe and will with her poetic children. We nurse our vestrymen very tenderly here when they get into a beastly state of intoxication. A year or two ago we nearly lost some of them at their famous orgie at the Abbey Mills Pumping Station—neighbouring doctors had to be called in to attend the insensible, and the police to prevent those who were robust from injuring each other.

THE CONDITION OF CHINA.

(Alta California.)

The Empire of China has a great and increasing interest. An industrious and orderly population of 400,000,000 people under one Government, make up too large a proportion of our race, and possess too large a share of the wealth of the world to be rejoiced with indifference from either a philosophic or a commercial standpoint. To us of California, they are the more interesting, because we are the nearest enlightened community, and we may reasonably hope to obtain control, in time, of a large part of their trade, which, great as it is, is now only in its infancy. The supply of the precious metals in Eastern Asia has always been small, relatively; and wages have been low, and the masses of the people have lived in a manner that American consider one of great toil and privation; yet they seem to be contented and jovial in disposition. But poor as they are in money, they are rich in labor.

Unfortunately gross national prejudices prevail among them. They have been taught to believe themselves a superior race. These prejudices are based on vague ideas of the views of European society, many of which are abhorrent to the Chinese. The insolence, drunkenness, profanity and readiness to resort to violence, common among European sailors, are rare or unknown among the lowest classes of Celestials. The spirit of persecution, and the disposition to set up a foreign authority against that of the Emperor, are extremely offensive. When the Chinese refused to admit opium, the British made war on them to compel them to admit it, and the Celestials considered these hostilities as grossly unjust. They have heard that the treaty nations whilst insisted with large novice on the opening of the ports of the Mongolian Empires have permitted the Chinese who have migrated to their territories to be systematically abused, wobbled and robbed, and have inflicted no efficient punishment on the evil-doers. These facts are enough to excite dislike.

They freely happily when they had no foreign trade, and they are not certain that a change will be beneficial. But it has been made; the ports have been thrown open and they cannot now be closed. The leading men are convinced that foreign trade and foreign influence must increase. The superiority of the Europeans in the mechanic arts is unquestionable. The steamboats, the railroad, the telegraph, the steam spinner, the steam loom, the sewing machine, and the steam press must replace the present slow methods of working. Mines must be opened; coal and iron must rise in importance: the people must learn new modes of working, and adapt themselves to new conditions of society.

The empire is now open in every part to foreigners, and we shall soon have books about peasant life at the head waters of the Hoang-ho and the Yang-tse, and on the border of Thibet, and the adventures of travellers in journeys through the remotest corners of Yunan and Kunguh. The popular prejudices are giving way as the people learn more of the convenience of European customs and the advantages of European inventions. The new treaty with Great Britain provides for the adoption of a commercial code, and authorizes the appointment of Chinese Consuls to British ports. An Embassy has already been sent to negotiate with the leading Christian Powers; the first treaty has been ratified, and a multitude, of circumstances indicate that the Government is growing more liberal every year. At present the rulers at Pekin are far more liberal than the people, and would grant many more privileges to foreigners than they possess if it were not for the fear of offending popular prejudice, and thus leading to disturbances of the peace.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

(Ellis, Jan. 1.)

Are not these Women's Rights people rather pushing things? Here comes Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in a Women's Rights Convention, and thinks fit to censure Senator Sumner's position on the Cuban question, and makes "a stirring appeal" in behalf of the revolutionists of the Ever Faithful Isle. Why is it almost inevitable that when the women begin to make speeches they begin to scold? Is there not in this fact some dreadful suggestion as to the proclivity of the sex, especially of that "improved order of men" which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe represents? One would suppose that the Cuban question and the Grecian question, and that of revolutions generally, would be impertinent in a Women's Rights Convention, except so far as an ever-green Convention, except so far as an ever-green Convention, except so far as an ever-green revolutionists. But if Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has really been "going for" Senator Sumner, it is not so much because she is enlisted in the Cuban insurrection as because she is "going for" men in the abstract, as statesmen, politicians and Senators. The unselfish tendency of the female mind to espouse foreign grievances, but how can the champions of female rights is to go for each other's scalps, and the masculine scalp will not be safe wherever that tendency is corrected.

"ABSURDITIES."

(From the Cincinnati Times, January 7th.)

We were struck with the absurdity of many of the comparisons and figures found in song. For instance:

"Oh, I feel just as happy as a big sunflower
That nods and grows in the breeze."

Now, about how happy is a big sunflower? What evidence is there to show that the life of a big sunflower is not one of supreme wretchedness and woe? Admitting that happiness is not inconsistent with the existence of a sunflower, we are told that this big sunflower—emblem of perfect and unalloyed bliss—"nods and blows in the breeze." If it is so very happy what's the use of *blowing* about it?

"And my heart's jest as light as the winds that blow
And sweeter the leaves of the trees."

There it is again. If any thing is happy it must needs blow. We are a little suspicious of happiness that requires to be trumpeted in this manner.

"Come where my love lies dreaming."

A. Ward used to say he wouldn't go—he didn't think it would be right. We evidently misapprehended the writer's meaning. We can feel nothing but the utmost aversion for one who lies dreaming. What credit could she have for veracity if her every waking hours?

Even Byron could write some absurd things. For instance, his famous lines to Thomas Moore:

"My tent is on the shore,
And my bark is on the sea."

Of what use is a boat on this shore, unless it's a stone boat? Queer way to announce that he had a leaf cough by saying "my *bark* is on the sea." Why didn't he stay at home and bark it out on dry land?

"Roll on, silver moon, guide the traveller on his way."

While the nightingale's song was out of tune, what then? Would the moon be justified to call on, leaving the confiding traveller to continue on his way with a lantern? No complications or reasonable moon would be guilty of such a thing!

"For never, never more will my true love I'll stray."

By the sweet silver light of the moon.

This is a plain intimation that he has no future projects. He simply means to go the same round of the mandarins against free intercourse, how certainly the brief interference with individual interests which m' ways might effect, would be remedied, as at home, by the increase of general prosperity, and the opening up of other channels for industry; how willingly the commercial and labouring classes of China would welcome foreign intercourse, but how both these movements are opposed by the official and literate class, whose law is self-interest. We have often explained how mandarins dread rapid communication as incompatible with barrier squeezes, and free intercourse as shedding light on their own corruption. Wonny hops that the men who were present at Messrs. Ahlgreen and Cole, have had these facts impressed on them by their China correspondents, and that they will be prepared to advance them as reasons why the new treaty shows so little real gain, and why firm insistance is needed, to induce the Chinese Government to yield more. Great as the advantage has been to England, of the large commerce to which our intercourse with China has given rise, equally great has been the advantage to China, in large markets opened up for her silk and tea. It needs only they communications should be improved, and the burdens on commerce lessened, to increase these advantages to be indefinitely extended. And knowing as we do, by our own experience, how greatly free trade and good communications increase a nation's prosperity, we ought not to feel compunction at pressing them on the Chinese. If the latter would have progressed of their own motion, as the Japanese are doing, it would, of course, have been preferable; but they will not. History forbids the expectation, and present experience shows the lesson of history to be true.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

ALMOST A REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

Herr Bandmann, the tragedian, seems to be creating quite a sensation at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne; indeed, his representation, by the account given in the Melbourne *Argus*, appeared to be of such a life-like character that they (Saint question, and makes "a stirring appeal" in behalf of the revolutionists of the Ever Faithful Isle. Why is it almost inevitable that when the women begin to make speeches they begin to scold? Is there not in this fact some dreadful suggestion as to the proclivity of the sex, especially of that "improved order of men" which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe represents? One would suppose that the Cuban question and the Grecian question, and that of revolutions generally, would be impertinent in a Women's Rights Convention, except so far as an ever-green Convention, except so far as an ever-green revolutionists. But if Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has really been "going for" Senator Sumner, it is not so much because she is enlisted in the Cuban insurrection as because she is "going for" men in the abstract, as statesmen, politicians and Senators. The unselfish tendency of the female mind to espouse foreign grievances, but how can the champions of female rights is to go for each other's scalps, and the masculine scalp will not be safe wherever that tendency is corrected.

A CHINA ASSOCIATION.

When the formation was advocated here, of a China Association, through which the interests of the Foreign Residents might find expression at home, one objection urged was, that the active co-operation of the English House interested in the trade could not be secured, and that the movement would, therefore, be futile. The minutes which we publish of a meeting held at the offices of Messrs. Matheson & Co., show that this apprehension is not well-founded, and strike fresh regret that a measure which promised such good results should have fallen through. There is great truth in the old saying that Hercules helps himself, and the erroneous impressions now prevalent at home, in regard to China and to the political situation here, can hardly be dispelled without an effort. It seems that we are to be indebted for this effort, to a very few men whose probable inactivity was pleaded in Shanghai as an excuse for inaction. For we hope that the influential Committee which has now been formed in London, will not confine their efforts to mere opposition to the clauses of the new treaty which their resolutions condemn, but will expend their energument to obtain the removal of others against the mistaken fancy of Lord Clarendon's whole China policy. The plea on which this policy was inaugurated, was that the Chinese were anxious to foster trade, to extend intercourse, and to admit foreign influence, in short to "progress," in the sense in which the word has come to be applied to the China question. Experience has disproved this assumption, and the Chinese Imperial expressed, by the third resolution of the treaty which is a measure of Chinese goodwill, implies a censure on the policy of which that treaty is a result. Much difference unappreciated the writer's meaning. We can feel nothing but the utmost aversion for one who lies d

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

(Ella, Jan. 1.)

Are not these Women's Rights people rather pushing things? Here comes Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in a Women's Rights Convention, and pitches into Senator Sumner's position on the Cuban question, and makes "a stirring appeal" in behalf of the revolutionists of the Ever Faithful Isle. Why is it almost inevitable that when the women begin to make speeches they begin to scold? Is there not in this fact some dreadful suggestion as to the proclivity of the sex, especially of that "improved order of men" acting the part of Emilia, Herr Bandmann (playing the character of Iago) made the threat as usual, when Mrs. Steele, who was the Desdemona of the evening, fell to the ground uttering piercing shrieks, which for a moment were mistaken by the audience for part of the business of the scene; but it was immediately obvious that her cries were the expression of terrible pain. In fact Herr Bandmann had stabbed her in the lower part of the back. The curtain was immediately lowered, amid great excitement. A surgeon who was in the house hastened on to the stage, and promptattention was paid to the sufferer, and in about an hour she was able to be removed to her home. When it was ascertained that the wound was not dangerous, the welcome fact was announced to the audience, who received it with unbounded delight. It seems that Herr Bandmann's sword became in some mysterious manner entangled in the thick folds of Mrs. Steele's velvet dress, and that, as she stood somewhat obliquely at the time, the sword, instead of passing across her back, penetrated through the dress and pierced the flesh. The latest accounts state that Mrs. Steele is progressing favorably, but that Herr Bandmann himself has suffered great mental distress, which it is to be hoped will have the effect of making him a little more careful in future.

A SAN MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.

Shaw, a gate-keeper on the railway at Norbury Hollow, near Stockport, who lived unhappily with his wife, quarrelled with her recently, loaded his gun, and threatened to shoot her. Shortly before the passage of the Manchester and Buxton train, one hour half-past eight, Shaw took his lamp and went to make the necessary arrangements for the passage of the train. Reappeared at the outside of the window, and the disagreement was soon kept up by threats and menaces on both sides. As he was returning into the house she struck him dead. At the inquest, Amelia Barlow, sister of the bloodsmith, gave the following evidence:—The prisoner called at her house at ten minutes to nine on the night in question, and said," Mrs. Barlow, our Dan has been lacing" me, and I have killed him." Witness ran out and told her husband. The all three went, and found the deceased about three yards from the cottage door, lying on the side of the rails. Her husband spoke to the deceased, but he did not answer. They carried deceased in. Witness said a gun lying on the ground opposite the door. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against the prisoner.

ALMOST A REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

Herr Bandmann, the tragedian, seems to be creating quite a sensation at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne; indeed, his representations, by the unanimous testimony of the Melbourne *Argus*, appeared to lay claim to such a life-like character that they must be almost too exciting to be quite pleasant at times. It is stated that during one of the representations of "Othello," in the last scene of the tragedy, where Iago stabs Emelia, Herr Bandmann (playing the character of Iago) made the thrust as usual, when Mrs. Steele, who was the Desdemona for the evening, amid great excitement. A surgeon who was in the house hastened on to the stage, and promptattention was paid to the sufferer, and in about an hour she was able to be removed to her home. When it was ascertained that the wound was not dangerous, the welcome fact was announced to the audience, who received it with unbounded delight. It seems that Herr Bandmann's sword became in some mysterious manner entangled in the thick folds of Mrs. Steele's velvet dress, and that, as she stood somewhat obliquely at the time, the sword, instead of passing across her back, penetrated through the dress and pierced the flesh. The latest accounts state that Mrs. Steele is progressing favorably, but that Herr Bandmann himself has suffered great mental distress, which it is to be hoped will have the effect of making him a little more careful in future.

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"Oh, I feel just as happy as a big sunflower
That nods and blows in the breeze."

Now, about how happy is a big sunflower? What evidence is there to show that the life of a big sunflower is not one of supreme wretchedness and woe? Admitting that happiness is not inconsistent with the career of a sunflower, is a big sunflower any more happy than a little one? We might say, As far as our own observation extends the big sunflowers look much the more seedy of the two, and seediness is not usually associated with the sweetest joy.

We are told that this big sunflower—emblem of perfect and unalloyed bliss—"nods and blows in the breeze." If it is so very happy what's the use of blowing about it?

"And my heart's just as light as the winds that blow
And scatter the leaves of the breeze."

There it is again; if any thing is happy it must needs *blow*. We are a little suspicious of happiness that requires to be trumpeted in this manner.

"Come where my love lies dreaming."

A "dead used to say he wouldn't preach he didn't think it would be right." He evidently misapprehended the writer's meaning. We can feel nothing but the utmost aversion for one who *lies dreaming*. What credit could she have for veracity in her waking hours?

Even Byron could write some absurd things. For instance, his famous lines to Thomas Moore:

"My boat is on the shore,
And my bark is on the sea."

Of what use is a boat on the shore, unless it's a *bona boat*? Queer way to announce that he had a bet bought by saying "my *bark* is on the sea." Why didn't he stay at home and bark it out on dry land?

"Roll on, silver moon, guide the traveller on his way."

While the nightingale's song is in tune."

If the nightingale's song was out of tune, what then? Would the moon be justified to roll on, leaving the confiding traveller to continue on his way with a lantern? No conscientious or reasonable moon would be guilty of such a thing:

"For never, never more will my true love I'll
stray
By the sweet silver light of the moon"

This is a plain intimation that he has no further use for moonlight nights, and intends in the future to walk in the dark. As they lied evidently "strayed" in the moonlight, perhaps they had better try daylight for their rambles.

As a specimen of happy comparisons, we append the following in conclusion:

"My love is a ridnoceros,
A lump-backed nonsuite;
She's a gyastisorus,
A hungro-crocodile."

A CHINA ASSOCIATION.

When the formation was advocated, here, of a "China Association," through which the interests of Foreign Residents might find expression at home, an objection urged was, that the active co-operation of the English Houses interested in the trade could not be secured, and that the movement would, therefore, be futile. The minutes which we publish of a meeting held at the offices of Messrs. Matheson & Co., show that this apprehension was unfounded, and evoke fresh regret that a measure which promised such good results should have fallen through. There is great truth in the old saying that Hercules helps those who help themselves; and the erroneous impressions now prevalent at home, in regard to China and to the political situation here, can hardly be dispelled without an effort. Dreams that we are to be imbedded, for this effort, to the very men whose probable inactivity we pleaded in Shanghai as an excuse for inaction. For we hope that the influential Committee which has now been organized in London, will not confine their efforts to mere opposition to the clauses of the new treaty which their resolutions condemn, but will expand their arguments to embrace a more comprehensive view of Lord Clarendon's whole China policy. The plea on which this policy was inaugurated, was that the Chinese were anxious to admit foreign trade, to extend intercourse, and to submit to foreign appliances,—in short to "progress," in the sense in which the word has come to be applied to the China question. Experience has disproved this assumption; and the policy we deprecated expressed, by the third resolution, of the treaty which is a measure of Chinese growth, implies a censure on the policy of which that treaty is a result. Such difference of opinion may exist as to the express merit of individual provisions. The scheme for giving effect to the transit due arrangement—first inserted in the treaty of Nanking, but which has been nullified by Chinese bad faith—may or not prove effectual; interest if it do, we shall supply be where it was intended we should be, in 1842. There can be no doubt that the framers of that treaty meant to facilitate the ingress of foreign manufactures into the interior, in whose possession sooner they might be; not merely to secure, for foreign merchants, the privilege of peddling their own goods inland if they desired. Whether, therefore, the view of the meeting be correct or not, whether the result of the change in mode of collection made by the new treaty, be really to ensure the free ingress of foreign goods, on payment of 2½ per cent., or whether it be simply to add 50 per cent. to the present charge—there is certainly no "progress" in one sense. Whatever expectations there may be, must be looked for elsewhere; and we have often shown how trifling these are—while admitting that Sir Rutherford Alcock could hardly have been expected to gain more under the present regime. It is to repeat a threadbare tale, to show how untenable and how selfish are the arguments of the manufacturing interest, which would be remedied, as at home, by the increase of general prosperity, and the opening up of other channels for industry; how willingly the commercial and labouring classes of China would welcome foreign intercourse, but how the latter classes' movements are opposed by the official and literate class, whose law is self-interest. We have often explained how mandarins dread rapid communication as incompatible with their numerous exactions, and how it sheds light on their own corruption. Would that the men who were present at Messrs. Matheson and Co.'s, have had these facts impressed upon them by other China correspondents, and that they will be prepared to advance them as reasons why the new treaty stands so littered and gainsaid, why firm insistance is needed, to induce the Chinese Government to yield more. Great Britain has given notice, equally great has been the advantage to China, in large measure to open up the clauses of the new treaty which their resolutions condemn, but will expand their arguments to embrace a more comprehensive view of the

Extracts.

Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Scamp.
BY HY. SLOCUM
(From the Buffalo Express.)

A great many years ago, in Tartary—a country famous for its coffee—there lived a little poke called Aladdin. He was a half orphan on the father's side, and he grew up a hopeless young vagabond, with an irrepressible propensity to steal water-melons, suck cane, and run away from school. One day, when Aladdin was playing marbles "for keep" with three or four congenial young vagrants, a stranger, whose third hand glittered with California diamonds set in virgin pinchbeck, stopped to observe the little game. The stranger was a musician. By the aid of a dice box, a sweet cloth, thimbleriy, sleek and other mysterious paraphernalia, he could coax pretzels currency out of the pockets of enchanted greenhorns; transmute metals so that his bogus jewelry would pass for genuine with his elected Bloke; make himself invisible when the constable was after him; bondwink the self-conceited by three cards and a little joker, and perform various other cabalistic wonders familiar to ancient sorcerers and modern sharpers.

The adroit manœuvres by which Aladdin captured his comrade's marbles, commended him to the magician as a youth who might sometime make it lively for stock gamblers, gold speculators and other licensed "sports;" and as he needed a lad in his peregrinatic walks he engaged Aladdin as "cigar." A vocation well calculated to develop those peculiar financial traits which afterwards made Aladdin famous.

The boy became a neophyte in the Mysterious Order of the Ring, by having a big brass seal ring—the badge of membership—placed on his little finger; and he set out with the magician on a professional tour of Tartary, whose country fairs, horse shows, barbecues, etc., afforded a profitable field for sorcery. Aladdin was an apt pupil in the black art, and the new firm had transacted but little business before he began to practice incantations upon the bogus jewelry with a proficiency that caused the mysterious disappearance of several valuable articles. But retribution was on hand, as usual, and a quite brilliant having been traced by the magician to Aladdin's pocket, the unhappy varlet was speedily reduced to solitary confinement in an enchanted station house, whose murky obscurity was scarcely relieved by the feeble glimmer of a solitary lamp. [This "solitary lamp, with feeble glimmer attachment," etc., was patented by Mr. Bonner, who has assigned individual rights to S. Cobb, Jr., and me. Infringers will be prosecuted.] Aladdin proceeded to hedew his cheeks with several bitter tears, and remorsefully wiped his nose on his sleeve as he sorrowfully contemplated his sad plight, and wondered, in poetical measure, "Do they miss me at home?" He paused, in vain, for a reply, and he would still be bedewing and wiping, with no one left to tell the tale (for when a magician gets mad he never lets up); but happening to notice the dullness of his ring, he produced a piece of chamois leather with which to polish it. As the first rub there burst on his startled vision one of the finest, a bulge of appalling aspect, half man and half pollitoiger. When Aladdin tackled this dire presence he had symptoms of fire, and, to be candid, a little bit of fright, he tried to retard into the lamp chimney; but when he found this refuge impracticable he commenced scooting his knuckles into his eyes and howling. "Yah-o-o-o! I haven't been to no Sunday school, and I'm a number of other irrelevant remarks, which our reporter failed to catch. The genii, however, allayed his pain by remarking sepulchrally, "Mortal, I am Foutha Shabrac, the Slave of the Ring—the Tammany Ring. As long as you have the ring—or any other little trinket—you may command my services. What wouldst thou?" Aladdin didn't seem to understand